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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/784,703	02/24/2004	Sang-Hyuk Im	IK-0076	1474

34610 7590 08/10/2006

FLESHNER & KIM, LLP
P.O. BOX 221200
CHANTILLY, VA 20153

EXAMINER

VU, MICHAEL T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2617

DATE MAILED: 08/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The Art Unit location of your application in the USPTO has changed. To aid in correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence regarding this application should be directed to Art Unit 2617.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 07/10/2006 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4. Claims 1, 8, 10, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-14, 16-18, 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lonka (US 6,961,593) in view of Capps (US 2003/0073414).

Regarding **claims 1, 8, 10, and 22**, Lonka teaches a slide type portable terminal (Fig. 6a and Fig. 6b), comprising: a main unit that includes separated first and second key sections exposed in a surface of the main unit (Fig. 6a and Fig. 6b, the held-hand communication electronic apparatus 600 shows separated first element 601/upper part, and second key sections exposed element 602/lower part); and a display unit that includes a display screen exposed to a front surface of the display unit (display screen, element 606), wherein the display unit is configured to slide relative to the surface of the main unit to cause the first and second key sections of the main unit to be selectively exposed (Fig. 6a and Fig. 6b), wherein the display unit can be selectively slid to a first position where both the first and second key sections of the main unit are exposed (Fig. 6a and Fig. 6b), a second position where only one of the key sections is exposed **but is silent on** and a third position where both the first and second key sections are not exposed.

However, Lonka further teaches the first, second and the third position of the mobile device (see Fig. 3 Prior Art #300, shows 2nd and 3rd position) and further teaches (see Fig. 5b Prior Art shows when it closed the element #501 and element #502 equals to the third position are not exposed).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Lonka, such that a third position where both the first and second key sections are not exposed, to prevent an inadvertent keys/buttons depression.

But Lonka is silent on wherein the first key section performs a first functionality and the second key section performs a second functionality different than the first functionality.

However, Capps teaches a textual and telephone with dual input mode/function device that has the separate or different functions [0005, 0022, 0045].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Lonka, such that wherein the first key section performs a first functionality and the second key section performs a second functionality different than the first functionality, to provide the flexibility that allow users to use different functions in a single device.

Regarding **claim 2**, Lonka/Capps teach a slide type portable terminal of claim 1, comprising a stopper mechanism configured to allow the display unit to be stopped at the second position where said only one of the key sections is exposed (Fig. 6a- 6b, C5, L32-67 to C6, L1-38) of Lonka.

Regarding **claims 3, 13 and 17**, Lonka/Capps teach a slide type portable terminal of claim 2, wherein the stopper mechanism includes a stopper groove affixed to one of the display unit and the main unit, and a stopper spring coupled to the other one of the units to correspond to the stopper groove, wherein the stopper spring is selectively seated in the stopper groove (Fig. 6a- 6b, and Fig. 7-8, C3, L34-46, C5, L32-67 to C6, L1-38) of Lonka.

Regarding **claim 4**, Lonka/Capps teach a slide type portable terminal of claim 1, wherein first and second magnets are correspondingly arranged on the main unit and the display unit, respectively, so that the same poles of the magnets face each other to provide a repulsive force when they are positioned to face close to each other (C7, L1-28 and Fig. 6b) of Lonka.

Regarding **claims 5 and 9**, Lonka/Capps teach a slide type portable terminal of claim 4, wherein corresponding sliding structures configured to perform sliding operations of the main unit and the display unit are provided on opposite lateral ends of the main unit and the display unit (Fig. 6a- 6b, Fig. 7-8, C3, L34-46, C4, L52-67 to C5, L1-32) of Lonka.

Regarding **claim 6**, Lonka/Capps teach a slide type portable terminal of claim 1, wherein the separated first and second key sections are a number key section and a function key section that includes a microphone respectively (Fig. 6a- 6b, element Microphone 611) of Lonka.

Regarding **claim 7**, Lonka/Capps teach a slide type portable terminal of claim 6, comprising a third separate input section being function buttons on an upper surface of the display unit (Fig. 6a- 6b, element 608 buttons/keys) of Lonka.

Regarding **claim 11**, Lonka/Capps teach a slide type portable terminal of claim 10, further teaches wherein the display unit can be selectively slid to a first position where both the first and second key sections of the main unit are exposed, a second position where only one of the key sections is exposed, and a third position where both the first and second key sections are covered (Fig. 6a- 6b, C4, L15-67) of Lonka.

Regarding **claim 12**, Lonka/Capps teach a slide type portable terminal of claim 11, further teaches wherein the first and second magnets cross over each other during movement between the first and second positions (Fig. 6a- 6b) of Lonka.

Regarding **claim 14**, Lonka/Capps teach a slide type portable terminal of claim 11, further teaches wherein the first and second magnets cross over each other during movement between the second and third positions (Fig. 6a-6b, (Fig. 6a- 6b, C4, L15-67) of Lonka.

Regarding **claim 16**, Lonka/Capps teach a slide type portable terminal of claim 10, further teaches comprising a stopper mechanism configured to temporarily fix the display unit to be stopped at a position where one of the key sections is exposed (Fig. 6a-6b, C5, L32-67 to C6, L1-38) of Lonka.

Regarding **claim 18**, Lonka/Capps teach a slide type portable terminal of claim 10, comprising a third separate key section being function keys on an upper surface of the display unit, wherein the separated first and second key sections are a number key

section and a multi-media key section that includes a microphone, respectively (Fig. 6a and 6b) of Lonka.

Regarding **claim 21**, Lonka/Capps teach a method of claim 20, comprising providing a resistive locking member between the display unit and the main unit, wherein the resistive locking member has an engaging member and an engagement member that retractably engage at least when the display unit is in the second position (Fig. 6a and 6b, C3, L33-47, C4, L52-67 to C5, L1-32) of Lonka.

Regarding **claim 19**, Lonka teaches a method, comprising: sliding a display unit of a portable terminal to a first position where both first and second separated key sections of a main unit of the portable terminal are exposed in an upper surface of the main unit (Fig. 6a and Fig. 6b, the held-hand communication electronic apparatus 600 shows separated first element 601/upper part, and second key sections exposed element 602/lower part); sliding the display unit to a second position where only one of the key sections is exposed (Fig. 6a and Fig. 6b); sliding the display unit to a third position where both the first and second key sections are covered (see Fig. 3 Prior Art #300, shows 2nd and 3rd position) and further teaches (see Fig. 5b Prior Art shows when it closed the element #501 and element #502 equals to the third position are not exposed); and

But is silent on providing a resistive locking member between the display unit and the main unit, wherein the resistive locking member has an engaging member and an engagement member that retractably engage at least when the display unit is in the second position.

However, Capps teaches a device that provide a mechanical lock to help maintain the pivoting cover 502 in the open position "O" as seen in (FIG. 4b, 5b, [0055, and claim 9 reads on). As examiner noted that fig. 2a-5c reads in the first, second and third position. Locking when the fig. 4b slide up or down, and display at the second position [0040-0052].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Lonka, such that providing a resistive locking member between the display unit and the main unit, wherein the resistive locking member has an engaging member and an engagement member that retractably engage at least when the display unit is in the second position, to avoid a mechanical lock/spring to help maintain the pivoting cover over-slide.

Regarding **claim 20**, Lonka/Capps teach a method of claim 19, wherein magnetic force assists movement between the first and second positions and between the second and third positions (Fig. 6a and 6b, C5, L32-67 to C6, L1-38) of Lonka.

7. Claim 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lonka in view of King (US 2004/0067768).

Regarding **claim 15**, Lee teaches a slide type portable terminal of claim 10, **but is silent on** comprising a touch screen input device removably attached to the portable terminal, wherein the display screen is a touch screen.

However, King teaches a touch screen element positioned on a first body portion; a plurality of user interface actuator keys positioned on the first body portion below the

touch screen element; and a display responsive to the touch screen user interface and positioned on a second body portion, the second body portion being movable between a closed position and an open position (Abstract, Fig. 5 to Fig. 36, [0097, 0099]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Lonka, such that a touch screen input device removably attached to the portable terminal, wherein the display screen is a touch screen, to provide a multipurpose of such as convenient/ fast/ to save time for users to operate it.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Vu whose telephone number is (571) 272-8131. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am - 6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Duc Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-7503. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Michael Vu


DUC NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER